

(6) the extent to which claims have been made that this Act prevented access to valuable information for research, competition or innovation purposes and an evaluation of these claims;

(7) the extent to which enactment of this Act resulted in the creation of databases that otherwise would not exist; and

(8) such other matters necessary to accomplish the purpose of the report.

SEC. 5. CONFORMING AMENDMENT.

The table of chapters for title 17, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"13 Misappropriation of Databases 1301".

SEC. 6. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE.

(a) DISTRICT COURT JURISDICTION.—Section 1338 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the section heading by inserting "misappropriations of databases," after "trade-marks,"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(d) The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of any civil action arising under chapter 13 of title 17, relating to misappropriation of databases. Such jurisdiction shall be exclusive of the courts of the States, except that any action against a State governmental entity may be brought in any court that has jurisdiction over claims against such entity."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The item relating to section 1338 in the table of sections for chapter 85 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting "misappropriations of database," after "trade-marks,".

(c) COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS JURISDICTION.—Section 1498(e) of title 28, United States Code, is amended by inserting "and to protections afforded databases under chapter 13 of title 17" after "chapter 9 of title 17".

SEC. 7. EFFECTIVE DATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, and shall apply to acts committed on or after that date.

(b) PRIOR ACTS NOT AFFECTED.—No person shall be liable under chapter 13 of title 17, United States Code, as added by section 2 of this Act, for the extraction or use of all or a substantial part of a collection of information for which the investment of resources which qualified the collection of information for protection under this chapter occurred prior to the effective date of this Act.

REAUTHORIZATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise to discuss for the benefit of my colleagues a matter of great importance—consideration this Congress of legislation to reauthorize the Department of Justice.

It has been nearly two decades since Congress has passed a general authorization bill for the Department of Justice. It is in my view a matter of significant concern when any major cabinet department goes for such a long period of time without congressional reauthorization. Such lack of reauthorization encourages administrative drift, and permits important policy decisions to be made ad hoc through the adoption appropriations bills or special purpose legislation.

However, these concerns are amplified when the department in question is of such central importance to our national life as is the Department of Justice. The Department is entrusted critical duty of primary responsibility for the enforcement of our Nation's

laws. Through its divisions and agencies including the FBI and DEA, it investigates and prosecutes violations of federal criminal laws protects the civil rights of our citizens, enforces the antitrust laws, and represents every department and agency of the United States Government in litigation. Increasingly, its mission is international as well, protecting the interests of the United States and its people from growing threats of trans-national crime and international terrorism. And, among the Department's key duties is providing assistance and advice to state and local law enforcement.

The growing importance of the Department's role is demonstrated by the growth of its budget in the last two decades. In fiscal year 1979, the Department of Justice's budget was just \$2.538 billion, and represented one half of one percent of the federal government's \$559 billion budget. In fiscal year 1999, the Department of Justice's budget is more than seven times greater—an estimated \$18.2 billion, representing about 1 percent of the \$1.75 trillion federal budget.

As Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, I would like to advise my colleagues that a major priority of the committee this year will be the reauthorization of the Department of Justice. Last Congress, the Judiciary Committee reported a bipartisan, 3-year Justice Department reauthorization bill which was sponsored by myself and the distinguished ranking member, Senator LEAHY. Unfortunately, this legislation, which was similar to a bill passed by the House of Representatives, never received consideration by the full Senate.

In the next several weeks, I will reintroduce legislation to reauthorize the Department of justice. The Judiciary Committee will redouble its efforts to address this important issue.

I look forward to continuing reports to my colleagues on the important issue of Department of Justice reauthorization, and to working with each of my colleagues on this matter.

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY—250TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President I rise today to commemorate the 250th anniversary of Washington and Lee, an institution revered in Virginia and rooted in American history.

My first association with Washington and Lee came at the knee of my father, a 1903 alumnus. His deep sense of honor and integrity was indelibly linked to his days at Washington and Lee. Indeed, still today, Washington and Lee's strong honor system is the foundation of the moral standard that is the guiding principle at the university for its alumni.

As a student at Washington and Lee and even after my graduation in 1949, I have had a keen interest and fascination with the history of the university. In 1749, Scottish-Irish pioneers founded Augusta Academy in the vicinity of what is now known as Lexington, Vir-

ginia. Fueled by a budding Revolution and a sense of patriotism, trustees of the academy changed its name to Liberty Hall in 1776.

In 1796, George Washington saved the struggling institution from possible demise with a gift of stock shares in the James River Company. At the time, this gift, which was valued at \$20,000, was the largest gift ever made to a private educational institution in America. Moreover, as part of the University's endowment, George Washington's gift has generated over \$500,000 of income and, to this day, helps pay part of the cost of every student's education.

In appreciation of Washington's gift, the trustees changed the school's name to Washington Academy in 1798. Washington responded: "To promote the Literature in this rising Empire, and to encourage the Arts, have ever been amongst the warmest wishes of my heart."

Following the Civil War, the Board of Trustees unanimously elected Confederate General Robert E. Lee as president in 1865. Initially, Lee was very hesitant about accepting the position. He feared his name would be forever linked to the Confederate cause, bringing embarrassment and hostility toward the school. However, after repeated urging by the trustees, Lee accepted and on September 18, he rode Traveler into Lexington to assume the presidency of Washington college.

During his tenure, Lee affiliated Lexington Law School with the college and institutionalized the school's unique honor system. He greatly emphasized the sciences and created courses in business and journalism that were among the first by any school in the United States. In appreciation for Lee's lasting contribution to the growth of the college, the trustees changed the school's name from Washington College to Washington and Lee University in 1870.

Mr. President, I ask that my colleagues join with me today, on Washington and Lee University Founder's Day, in tribute to the ninth oldest institution of higher learning in America.

BUDGET PROCESS REFORM

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, today, I am pleased to sponsor three bills designed to improve the way Congress spends Americans' hard-earned dollars.

First, Senator DOMENICI and I and others are co-sponsoring legislation requiring Congress to adopt a biennial budget process. Second, Senator KYL and I are introducing a resolution to establish a 60-vote point of order against any item in any appropriations measure that provides more than \$1 million for any program, project, or activity which is not specifically authorized in a law other than an appropriations act. Third, Senator KYL and I are